



Lincolnshire Community Primary School

Autumn Term Home Learning 2020

Year 4



TOPIC –Europe

Our European Neighbours

In this booklet, you will find an overview of what we will be covering this term and ways you are able to support your children with this work at home.

All homework is to be done in your child's Homework book, unless it is an art or DT project.

Please share with us any of the work that your child has done back at school. We love to see their work.

Notes for this term

Our PE lessons are on a Monday afternoon and a Wednesday afternoon (incorporating outdoor and indoor REAL PE).

Please ensure children come into school in their PE kits on these days. Hair must be tied back and earrings removed or taped please.

If you have any queries please e-mailed them directly to the school office at

enquiries@linchfield.lincs.sch.uk

Please use the ideas below for home learning inspiration, however you are not limited to these ideas, please feel free to demonstrate in other ways.

Maths

By the end of the term, your child should be able to....

We will add activities onto an **online platform** to complete so please make sure you are on SEESAW and check this regularly. Log-ins will be sent out for those that have misplaced them.



Key Instant Recall Facts Year 4 – Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 6 times table.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

$6 \times 1 = 6$	$1 \times 6 = 6$	$6 + 6 = 12$	$12 + 6 = 18$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$12 + 6 = 18$	$18 + 6 = 24$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$18 + 6 = 24$	$24 + 6 = 30$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$24 + 6 = 30$	$30 + 6 = 36$
$6 \times 5 = 30$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$30 + 6 = 36$	$36 + 6 = 42$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$36 + 6 = 42$	$42 + 6 = 48$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$42 + 6 = 48$	$48 + 6 = 54$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$48 + 6 = 54$	$54 + 6 = 60$
$6 \times 9 = 54$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$54 + 6 = 60$	$60 + 6 = 66$
$6 \times 10 = 60$	$10 \times 6 = 60$	$60 + 6 = 66$	$66 + 6 = 72$
$6 \times 11 = 66$	$11 \times 6 = 66$	$66 + 6 = 72$	$72 + 6 = 78$
$6 \times 12 = 72$	$12 \times 6 = 72$	$72 + 6 = 78$	$78 + 6 = 84$

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $6 \times \bigcirc = 72$ or $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little and often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Songs and Chants – You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

Double your threes – Multiplying a number by 6 is the same as multiplying by 3 and then doubling the answer. $7 \times 3 = 21$ and double 21 is 42, so $7 \times 6 = 42$.

Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $3 \times 6 = 18$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Warning! – When creating fact families, children sometimes get confused by the order of the numbers in the division number sentence. It is tempting to say that the biggest number goes first, but it is more helpful to say that the answer to the multiplication goes first, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra.

E.g. $6 \times 12 = 72$. The answer to the multiplication is 72, so $72 \div 6 = 12$ and $72 \div 12 = 6$

Remember to log in to Mathletics regularly to practise your skills: <http://www.mathletics.co.uk/>

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 multiplied by 6?

What is 6 times 8?

What is 24 divided by 6?

Times tables

Please continue to practise your 6, 7 and 9 times table. We will be working on completing 100 questions in 5 minutes.

Computing

S

SHARE RESPONSIBLY

We all love to share photographs, fun things we're doing and much more.

Be careful what you share and always ask permission if somebody else is in the photo or video.

M

MANAGE
your **PRIVACY**

If you're using apps that can communicate with others, turn on privacy.

Only let people you really know follow you unless you've asked permission from your parents.

A

ASK
for **HELP**

Don't ever be worried about asking for help from someone you trust.

You will **NOT** be judged.

R

RESPECT
OTHERS

Be kind.

Other people may have different opinions from you.

That's okay, but if they become abusive, take screenshots, block and report and tell an adult.

T

THINK
CRITICALLY

TRUST
your **INSTINCT**

Is it true?
Does that person really know me?
Has that really happened?

Always question!

If anything worries you,
if you need help with something, speak to:

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e-safety adviser
www.esafety-adviser.com

The term starts with Internet Safety which is really important as your children are growing up. There are some fantastic guides to help you and your children to stay safe. Ask your children to design an internet safety poster as homework detailing why it is important.

BEFORE YOU...

f t i s w e

STOP
and
THINK!

Is it...

True
Helpful
Inspiring
Necessary

Reading

Reading records will be sent home each day.

Please read with your child every day and fill in the reading record at least 3 times a week.

We will collect them in on a Friday and record how many times they have read.

Recognition will be given for frequent reading!!

Your child will bring home a school library book, please encourage them to share and discuss their reading.

Under normal circumstances our library day will be a Wednesday.



ENGLISH

Spelling

In Year 4, we follow the Read Write and Inc scheme. Your child will bring home their spelling book. Please support them to complete these tasks:



Monday - Bubble letters. Write your spelling words out using bubble lettering

Tuesday - colour in your bubble lettering.

Wednesday - Order! Order! Write your spelling words out in alphabetical order.

Thursday - Word scramble. Ask someone at home to scramble all of the letters in each of your spellings.

Can you work out each anagram?
Friday - Speed write. How many times can you write each of your spellings in 30 seconds.

Your child also needs to be able to spell the common exception words that will be sent home to practise.

In English, we will be working upon recounts and formal letter writing.

Can you write a diary entry about a day of your choice, remembering to include the features of a recount?

Our vocabulary, grammar and punctuation focus this term will be...

- Effective use of personal pronouns in sentences to replace nouns. Jenny was looking for her purple football.
- Accurate use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past e.g. He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play.
- Using standard English forms of verb inflections instead of spoken forms i.e. we were instead of we was.

Topic

Geography and History

This term will be learning all about Europe and its neighbouring countries. We will be comparing different countries and their differing cultures. To investigate the countries you can see how many on a map you can remember.



SCIENCE

During this term, Year 4's science focus will be about electricity. To support your child's learning and understanding of electricity we would like you to complete and record the results from the following experiment. It would be great to see photos of your child completing these fun tasks.

ELECTRIC balloons

Does your hair sometimes stand on end when you brush or comb it? This is static electricity at work. When different materials rub against each other, electricity jumps from one material to the other.

You will need

- dark surface
- 2 balloons
- wool (sock or glove)
- small scraps of paper (such as floor paper)
- metal spoon
- cotton thread, 1 m
- water
- scissors

1a Blow up a balloon and tie a knot in its neck. Rub the balloon with wool, such as a glove or sock.

1b Cut the paper into small squares. Move the balloon over the small scraps of paper and watch what happens.

2a Wet a metal spoon and rub it all over the surface of the balloon.

2b Now test the effect of this by moving the balloon over the pieces of paper again. What happens this time?

3a Blow up two more balloons. Tie the end of the cotton thread in the neck of one of them. Then rub both balloons all over with wool.

3b Don't let the balloons touch each other. Ask a helper to hold the top of the length of thread, letting the balloon hang down. Move the other balloon towards it. Watch what happens to the hanging balloon.

Q Can you get rid of static electricity?

A Yes, rubbing the balloon with a wet spoon removes its charge. The static electricity on the balloon's surface flows away into the spoon. The water helps this happen by improving the metal's contact with the balloon. Now the balloon has no charge, so it can no longer attract the bits of paper.

Topic

ART/DT

Our focus this term will be Electrical Systems, simple circuits, and switches, torches / buzzers. This topic links very closely to our Science topic: Electricity. Can you create your very own simple circuit? Follow the instructions very carefully.

Simple electric CIRCUITS
A torch makes light using electricity. How does it work? This experiment shows how electricity flows round a loop to make the bulb light up.

Preparation: Make a circuit

a Fold each of the pieces of foil a half inch long, to make the strips of foil.

b Put the small elastic band lengthwise around the battery so that it goes over both metal terminals of the battery.

c Put one end of each foil strip under the elastic band at each end of the battery. Make sure the foil strips do not touch each other otherwise an electric current will flow.

d A torch bulb has two terminals (contacts). One is the metal casing below the base of the glass (the screw thread or bayonet prong); the other is on the bottom. Wrap the end of one of the foil strips around the metal casing and beat it to make it stay in place. Make sure the strip does not touch the contact at bottom of the bulb.

You will need

- work surface
- 1.5V AA battery
- short, thick elastic band
- pliers
- 3 lengths of kitchen foil 20 cm x 2 cm
- 2 1.5V torch bulbs (not LED bulbs)

1 If the bulb slips out of the foil, beat the foil down with sticky tape.

2a Press the bottom contact of your bulb into the other foil strip.

2b Wrap the second piece of foil around the metal casing of the second bulb.

2c Place the third piece of foil on your work surface.

3 Wrap the second bulb in the same piece of foil as the first bulb.

Take the foil strip with the bulb attached and wrap it around the side contact of the second bulb further down. Press the bottom contacts of the bulbs against the other strip.

Q How does a battery light a bulb?

A By connecting the bulb to the battery with the foil strips, you make a loop called a circuit. Electricity flows round the circuit. The flow is called an electric current. The battery is like a pump that pushes the current around the circuit. The current comes out of the terminal marked + (positive) and goes into the terminal marked - (negative). As the current goes through the bulb, it glows.

Q Can you make the two bulbs glow brighter?

A Yes, by sending the electricity through both bulbs at the same time, not one after the other. We say that the bulbs are connected in parallel.

Q How can you light two bulbs?

A By putting the bulbs in 'series'. The electricity flows from the battery, through one bulb, then through the other bulb and back to the battery. The light from the bulbs is quite dim.

RE/PSHE

Our focus this term will be Hinduism; and ourselves and our families and friends along with anti-bullying week

Create a poster about the festival of Diwali.

Create your own poem about the break-up of a friendship like the one looked at in class.

Think of some rules for your house that have to be completed, with non-negotiables such as brushing teeth.

Above are some suggested activities; you may wish to create some of your own. We see homework as enrichment, not punishment, so will set tasks on a termly basis to help enhance your child's education.

Homework is not 'chased up' but we do share and celebrate completed homework in class. We look forward to sharing your home learning.